PALM Intranet

LCook 8/10/06

Application Number [ ] Submit

IDS Flag Clearance for Application 10802643

IDS Information

Content	Mailroom Date	Entry Number	IDS Review	Last Modified	Reviewer
M844	2006-06-05	29	Y ☑	2006-08-10 11:32:04.0	LCook
M844	2005-11-10	18	Y ☑	2006-01-08 11:35:24.0	LCook
M844	2004-06-23	16	Y ☑	2006-01-08 11:35:24.0	LCook
M844	2004-06-18	15	Y ☑	2006-01-08 11:35:23.0	LCook
M844	2004-03-17	13	Y ☑	2006-01-08 11:35:23.0	LCook
Update					

10/802,643
LWCook 8/16/06.

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:40:41 ON 10 AUG 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:41:09 ON 10 AUG 2006

L1 1903 S MDA AND LDL
L2 1438 S L1 AND OXI?
L3 191 S L2 AND CORONARY?
L4 37 S L3 AND PD<1998
L5 15 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:40:41 ON 10 AUG 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:41:09 ON 10 AUG 2006

L1 1903 S MDA AND LDL
L2 1438 S L1 AND OXI?
L3 191 S L2 AND CORONARY?
L4 37 S L3 AND PD<1998
L5 15 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 7

AN 1996:328443 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699050799
TI Autoantibodies against MDA-LDL in subjects with severe and minor atherosclerosis and healthy population controls.
AU Van De Vijver, Lucy P. L.; Steyger, Roland; Van Poppel, Geert; Boer, Jolanda M. A.; Kruijssen, Dick A. C. M.; Seidell, Jacob C.; Princen, Hans M. G. [Reprint author]
CS Gaubius Laboratory, TNO-PG, P.O. Box 2215, 2301 CE Leiden, Netherlands
SO Atherosclerosis, (1996) Vol. 122, No. 2, pp. 245-253.
CODEN: ATHSBL. ISSN: 0021-9150.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 1996
AB Autoantibodies against oxidized low-density lipoprotein (LDL) have been reported to be associated with atherosclerosis. However, data are not consistent. We compared the titres of autoantibodies to malondialdehyde-modified LDL in three groups, a case group with angiographically documented severe coronary stenosis (gt 80% stenosis in at least 1 vessel. n = 47), a hospital control group with minor stenosis on the coronary angiography (lt 50% stenosis in all three major vessels. n = 47) and a healthy population control croup with no history of coronary heart disease (n = 49). Age ranged from 26 to 68 years. Subjects were frequency-matched for gender distribution and storage time of the blood samples. No relevant differences in autoantibody titre between case and control groups were found. The mean autoantibody titres (+- S.D.) were 1.44 +- 1.82, 1.46 +- 1.40 and 1.62 +- 1.95 for cases, hospital controls and population controls, respectively. No correlations were found between autoantibody titre and age, number of cigarettes smoked and LDL or total cholesterol. Autoantibody titres were correlated with body mass index (r = 0.2) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (r = -0.2). Odds ratios (OR) were calculated by tertiles of autoantibody titres for the hospital control group and the population control group, respectively. Age-adjusted OR (95% confidence internal) for medium and high compared to low autoantibody titre were 0.76 (0.27-2.14) and 1.09 (0.39-2.95) for the comparison between cases and hospital controls and 1.09 (0.39-3.07) and 0.90 (0.32-2.56) for the comparison between cases and population controls. Adjustment for gender, body mass index, smoking habits and HDL yielded essentially the same results. This study does not support an association between autoantibody titres to oxidized LDL and the extent of coronary stenosis.
CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Physiology - General 12002
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism; Physiology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
MALONDIALDEHYDE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BODY MASS INDEX; CORONARY STENOSIS; HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN; MALONDIALDEHYDE-MODIFIED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN OXIDATION
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN 542-78-9 (MALONDIALDEHYDE)

ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 7

AN 1996:328443 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699050799
TI Autoantibodies against MDA-LDL in subjects with severe and minor atherosclerosis and healthy population controls.
AU Van De Vijver, Lucy P. L.; Steyger, Roland; Van Poppel, Geert; Boer, Jolanda M. A.; Kruijssen, Dick A. C. M.; Seidell, Jacob C.; Princen, Hans M. G. [Reprint author]
CS Gaubius Laboratory, TNO-PG, P.O. Box 2215, 2301 CE Leiden, Netherlands
SO Atherosclerosis, (1996) Vol. 122, No. 2, pp. 245-253.
CODEN: ATHSBL. ISSN: 0021-9150.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 1996
AB Autoantibodies against oxidized low-density lipoprotein (LDL) have been reported to be associated with atherosclerosis. However, data are not consistent. We compared the titres of autoantibodies to malondialdehyde-modified LDL in three groups, a case group with angiographically documented severe coronary stenosis (gt 80% stenosis in at least 1 vessel. n = 47), a hospital control group with minor stenosis on the coronary angiography (lt 50% stenosis in all three major vessels. n = 47) and a healthy population control croup with no history of coronary heart disease (n = 49). Age ranged from 26 to 68 years. Subjects were frequency-matched for gender distribution and storage time of the blood samples. No relevant differences in autoantibody titre between case and control groups were found. The mean autoantibody titres (+- S.D.) were 1.44 +- 1.82, 1.46 +- 1.40 and 1.62 +- 1.95 for cases, hospital controls and population controls, respectively. No correlations were found between autoantibody titre and age, number of cigarettes smoked and LDL or total cholesterol. Autoantibody titres were correlated with body mass index (r = 0.2) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (r = -0.2). Odds ratios (OR) were calculated by tertiles of autoantibody titres for the hospital control group and the population control group, respectively. Age-adjusted OR (95% confidence internal) for medium and high compared to low autoantibody titre were 0.76 (0.27-2.14) and 1.09 (0.39-2.95) for the comparison between cases and hospital controls and 1.09 (0.39-3.07) and 0.90 (0.32-2.56) for the comparison between cases and population controls. Adjustment for gender, body mass index, smoking habits and HDL yielded essentially the same results. This study does not support an association between autoantibody titres to oxidized LDL and the extent of coronary stenosis.
CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Physiology - General 12002
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism; Physiology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
MALONDIALDEHYDE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BODY MASS INDEX; CORONARY STENOSIS; HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN; MALONDIALDEHYDE-MODIFIED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN OXIDATION
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN 542-78-9 (MALONDIALDEHYDE)

ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 9

AN 1995:388142 BIOSIS

DN PREV199598402442

TI Detection of autoantibodies against oxidized low-density lipoproteins and of IgG-bound low density lipoproteins in patients with coronary artery disease.

AU Boullier, Agnes; Hamon, Martial; Walters-Laporte, Evelyne; Martin-Nizart, Francoise; Mackereel, Regine; Fruchart, Jean-Charles; Bertrand, Michel; Duriez, Patrick [Reprint author]

CS Dep. d'Etudes Recherches sur les lipoproteines l'atherosclerose, SERLIA INSERM U325, Inst. Pasteur, Fac. Pharmacie, 1 rue du Professeur Calmette, BP 245, 59019 Lille Cedex, France

SO Clinica Chimica Acta, (1995) Vol. 238, No. 1, pp. 1-10.
CODEN: CCATAR. ISSN: 0009-8981.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995

AB The role of oxidized low-density lipoprotein (ox-LDL) in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis has been the object of intense investigation. It has been proposed that, due to the antigenic properties of ox-LDL, the anti-ox-LDL antibody titre could represent a useful index of in vivo LDL oxidation. On the other hand, LDL immune complexes (LDL-IC) have been demonstrated in patients with coronary disease and could play an atherogenic role. The goal of our study was to investigate anti-malondialdehyde (MDA)-LDL autoantibodies and LDL-IC in a cohort of patients with coronary artery disease. Seventy control subjects and 70 coronary angiographically documented patients were compared; in addition 32 healthy male nonsmokers were compared with 32 healthy male smokers (gt 10 cigarettes/day). All patients were matched for age and cholesterolemia. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to measure anti-MDA-LDL autoantibodies and LDL-IC. Titres of anti-MDA-LDL autoantibodies were not larger in patients with documented coronary artery stenosis and in smokers than they were in controls and non-smokers. The titre of LDL-IC was not higher in patients with coronary artery stenosis than in controls. The results thus indicate that in populations matched for age and cholesterolemia the titres of anti-MDA-LDL autoantibodies and the titre of LDL-IC are not increased in patients suffering from coronary artery stenosis. Furthermore, cigarette smoking does not induce higher titres of anti-MDA-LDL autoantibodies in healthy patients.

CC Genetics - Sex differences 03510
Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
Comparative biochemistry 10010
Biochemistry methods - General 10050
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Pathology - General 12502
Pathology - Diagnostic 12504
Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways 13002
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Sterols and steroids 13008
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Metabolism - Metabolic disorders 13020
Cardiovascular system - Anatomy 14502

Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry 14504
Cardiovascular system - Heart pathology 14506
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Psychiatry - Addiction: alcohol, drugs, smoking 21004
Toxicology - General and methods 22501
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Methods and Techniques; Pathology; Psychiatry (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Toxicology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANALYTICAL METHOD; ANTIBODY TITER; CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY; CORONARY ARTERY STENOSIS; DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; ELISA; IMMUNE COMPLEXES; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G; PATHOGENESIS; SMOKING

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ANSWER 22 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 13

AN 1992:163030 BIOSIS

DN PREV199293085355; BA93:85355

TI OXIDATIVE STATUS OF LIPOPROTEINS IN CORONARY DISEASE PATIENTS.

AU LIU K [Reprint author]; CUDDY E; PIERCE G N

CS DIV CARDIOVAS SCI, ST BONIFACE GEN HOSP RES CENT, 351 TACHE AVE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA R2H 2A6

SO American Heart Journal, (1992) Vol. 123, No. 2, pp. 285-290.
CODEN: AHJOA2. ISSN: 0002-8703.

DT Article

FS BA

LA ENGLISH

ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 1 Apr 1992

AB Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (LDL) may play an important role in atherogenesis. The oxidative status of isolated LDL and very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) were investigated in 23 patients with proven coronary disease and in 23 healthy asymptomatic control subjects. Oxidized cholesterol (4-cholesten-3-one and 20 α-OH cholesterol) was identified in LDL and VLDL from both groups. The content of cholesterol and 4-cholesten-3-one in LDL from patients was significantly increased in comparison with values from the control subjects. Lipid peroxidation, as assessed by malondialdehyde (MDA) formation, was barely detectable in native LDL and VLDL from the two groups. However, after incubation with a free radical-producing system, MDA levels in LDL from patients were significantly higher than those in control subjects. Lysine reactivity in LDL after incubation with an oxidizing agent, CuSO4, was similar between groups. However, lysine reactivity to CuSO4 in VLDL from patients was less than that in control subjects. Our results suggest that LDL levels from patients with coronary disease have an elevated oxidized cholesterol content and are more susceptible to peroxidative modification. Conversely, the LDL apoprotein does not appear to have been oxidatively modified in these patients. The data are consistent with a role for oxidized LDL in coronary artery disease and indicate that the LDL lipid may be an important oxidation site.

CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Sterols and steroids 13008
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Cardiovascular system - Heart pathology 14506
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508

IT Major Concepts
Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOLESTEROL CONTENT ATHEROGENESIS

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)

ANSWER 12 OF 23 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

AN 97365312 EMBASE
DN 1997365312
TI Effect of captopril on plasma oxidize-modified low density lipoprotein in patients with coronary heart disease.
AU Yunling X.; Qixing P.; Haiqing G.
CS X. Yunling, Shangdong Med. Univ. Affiliat. Hosp., Jinan 250012, China
SO Chinese Journal of Cardiology, (1997) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 271-273. .
Refs: 7
ISSN: 0253-3758 CODEN: CHHCDF
CY China
DT Journal; Article
FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Chinese
SL English; Chinese
ED Entered STN: 18 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 1997
AB Objective: Oxidize-modified low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) plays an important role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. This study was to evaluate the antioxidant-effect of captopril in depressing the ox-LDL level in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods: Thirty CHD patients and thirty sex and age-matched normal controls were selected. The patients were administrated with captopril in a dosage of 12. 5 mg twice daily for 3 months. The morning venous blood was collected to determine the malondiadehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) before administration and 1, 3 months after. Results: The levels of Ox-LDL and MDA of patients group were significantly higher than those of the controls. The Ox-LDL (μg/dl levels after 1 and 3 months of the administration were declined significantly compared with before (47. 20±19. 46 vs 58. 54±24. 88, P<0. 05; 44. 76±20. 47 vs 58. 54±24. 88, P<0. 05), the MDA (mmol/L) level changed in a similar trend (7. 17±2. 71 vs 9.79±3. 65, P<0. 01; 5. 75±2. 88 vs 9. 79±3. 65, P<0. 01). There was no obvious change in SOD activity. Conclusion: (1) Captopril may carry out antioxidant effect to suppress the level of Ox-LDL in CHD patients. (2) The administration of captopril in a dosage of 12. 5 mg twice daily for 1 month may restore the elevated Ox-LDL level of CHD patients to the normol range.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*coronary artery disease: DT, drug therapy
article
atherosclerosis
blood sampling
drug blood level
drug effect
human
venous blood
Drug Descriptors:
*captopril: DO, drug dose
*captopril: DT, drug therapy
*captopril: PD, pharmacology
*low density lipoprotein: CR, drug concentration
antioxidant
malonaldehyde: CR, drug concentration
superoxide dismutase: CR, drug concentration
RN (captopril) 62571-86-2; (malonaldehyde) 542-78-9; (superoxide dismutase) 37294-21-6, 9016-01-7, 9054-89-1

ANSWER 12 OF 23 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

AN 97365312 EMBASE
DN 1997365312
TI Effect of captopril on plasma oxidize-modified low density lipoprotein in patients with coronary heart disease.
AU Yunling X.; Qixing P.; Haiqing G.
CS X. Yunling, Shangdong Med. Univ. Affiliat. Hosp., Jinan 250012, China
SO Chinese Journal of Cardiology, (1997) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 271-273. .
Refs: 7
ISSN: 0253-3758 CODEN: CHHCDF
CY China
DT Journal; Article
FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Chinese
SL English; Chinese
ED Entered STN: 18 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 1997
AB Objective: Oxidize-modified low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) plays an important role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. This study was to evaluate the antioxidant-effect of captopril in depressing the ox-LDL level in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods: Thirty CHD patients and thirty sex and age-matched normal controls were selected. The patients were administrated with captopril in a dosage of 12. 5 mg twice daily for 3 months. The morning venous blood was collected to determine the malondiadehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) before administration and 1, 3 months after. Results: The levels of Ox-LDL and MDA of patients group were significantly higher than those of the controls. The Ox-LDL (μg/dl levels after 1 and 3 months of the administration were declined significantly compared with before (47. 20±19. 46 vs 58. 54±24. 88, P<0. 05; 44. 76±20. 47 vs 58. 54±24. 88, P<0. 05), the MDA (mmol/L) level changed in a similar trend (7. 17±2. 71 vs 9.79±3. 65, P<0. 01; 5. 75±2. 88 vs 9. 79±3. 65, P<0. 01). There was no obvious change in SOD activity. Conclusion: (1) Captopril may carry out antioxidant effect to suppress the level of Ox-LDL in CHD patients. (2) The administration of captopril in a dosage of 12. 5 mg twice daily for 1 month may restore the elevated Ox-LDL level of CHD patients to the normol range.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*coronary artery disease: DT, drug therapy
article
atherosclerosis
blood sampling
drug blood level
drug effect
human
venous blood
Drug Descriptors:
*captopril: DO, drug dose
*captopril: DT, drug therapy
*captopril: PD, pharmacology
*low density lipoprotein: CR, drug concentration
antioxidant
malonaldehyde: CR, drug concentration
superoxide dismutase: CR, drug concentration
RN (captopril) 62571-86-2; (malonaldehyde) 542-78-9; (superoxide dismutase) 37294-21-6, 9016-01-7, 9054-89-1

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:02 ON 10 AUG 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:28:23 ON 10 AUG 2006

```
L1            81 S (MDA LDL)AND OXLDL?
L2             4 S L1 AND MYOCARDIA?
L3             1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4          1460 S LDL AND MDA AND OX?
L5            62 S L4 AND MYOCARDIA?
L6            27 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (35 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7             6 S L6 AND PD<1999
L8            26 S L1 AND DISEASE?
L9            14 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10            6 S L1 AND CORONARY?
L11            4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12            4 S L1 AND ANGINA?
L13            2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            0 S L1 AND INFRACTION?
L15           10 S L1 AND HEART?
L16            5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:45:22 ON 10 AUG 2006

```
L17        26452 S LDL AND (CORONARY)
L18          255 S L17 AND MDA?
L19         4491 S L17 AND OXI?
L20          193 S L18 AND L19
L21            9 S L20 AND REVIEW?
L22            6 DUPLICATE REMOVE L21 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23           51 S L20 AND PD<1999
L24           23 DUPLICATE REMOVE L23 (28 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

=>

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:28:02 ON 10 AUG 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:28:23 ON 10 AUG 2006

```
L1            81 S (MDA LDL)AND OXLDL?
L2             4 S L1 AND MYOCARDIA?
L3             1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4          1460 S LDL AND MDA AND OX?
L5            62 S L4 AND MYOCARDIA?
L6            27 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (35 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7             6 S L6 AND PD<1999
L8            26 S L1 AND DISEASE?
L9            14 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10            6 S L1 AND CORONARY?
L11            4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12            4 S L1 AND ANGINA?
L13            2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            0 S L1 AND INFRACTION?
L15           10 S L1 AND HEART?
L16            5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:45:22 ON 10 AUG 2006

```
L17        26452 S LDL AND (CORONARY)
L18          255 S L17 AND MDA?
L19         4491 S L17 AND OXI?
L20          193 S L18 AND L19
L21            9 S L20 AND REVIEW?
L22            6 DUPLICATE REMOVE L21 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23           51 S L20 AND PD<1999
L24           23 DUPLICATE REMOVE L23 (28 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

=>

10/802,643
LYCook 8/14/06.

ANSWER 10 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 3

AN 1996:119147 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698691282
TI Isolation and characterization of human antioxidized LDL autoantibodies.
AU Mironova, Marina; Virella, G.; Lopes-Virella, Maria F. [Reprint author]
CS Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Cent., 109 Bee St., Charleston, SC 29401, USA
SO Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis and Vascular Biology, (1996) Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 222-229.
ISSN: 1079-5642.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Mar 1996
AB Autoantibodies to oxidized LDL have been reported in normal subjects and in patients with arteriosclerosis, but their possible pathogenic role is not yet well defined. One important problem is the existence of contradictory data reported by different groups concerning the associations between antioxidized LDL autoantibodies and the presence or progression of arteriosclerotic lesions. Such contradictions led us to decide to isolate and characterize antioxidized LDL antibodies by affinity chromatography with the use of oxidized LDL cross-linked to Sepharose. Antioxidized LDL antibodies were isolated from selected serum samples obtained from eight subjects. Seven of them (six patients and one control subject) had high levels of antioxidized LDL antibody during screening. The other subject, a healthy volunteer, had a low level of antibody. All purified antibodies contained IgG (of subclasses 1 and 3) as the predominant isotype and were primarily specific for oxidized LDL but showed some cross-reactivity with malondialdehyde-modified LDL and native LDL. Two of the purified antibodies cross-reacted with cardiolipin. We determined average dissociation constants for the antioxidized LDL antibodies purified from five individuals, which varied between 2.4 times 10-7 and 7.5 times 10-7 mol/L, whereas the average dissociation constant of rabbit hyperimmune anti-LDL antibody was determined to be 2.7 times 10-8 mol/L. In conclusion, we have purified human autoantibodies reactive with oxidized LDL that appear to be predominantly of moderate-to-low affinity and of variable cross-reactivity. The predominance of IgG1 and IgG3 antibodies is significant from the standpoint of potential pathogenicity, since these two subclasses activate the classic complement pathway system and have the highest binding affinities for Fc-gamma receptors on phagocytic cells.
CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G; LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
Hominidae
Taxa Notes

ANSWER 10 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 3

AN 1996:119147 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698691282
TI Isolation and characterization of human antioxidized LDL autoantibodies.
AU Mironova, Marina; Virella, G.; Lopes-Virella, Maria F. [Reprint author]
CS Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Cent., 109 Bee St., Charleston, SC 29401, USA
SO Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis and Vascular Biology, (1996) Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 222-229.
ISSN: 1079-5642.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Mar 1996
Last Updated on STN: 27 Mar 1996
AB Autoantibodies to oxidized LDL have been reported in normal subjects and in patients with arteriosclerosis, but their possible pathogenic role is not yet well defined. One important problem is the existence of contradictory data reported by different groups concerning the associations between antioxidized LDL autoantibodies and the presence or progression of arteriosclerotic lesions. Such contradictions led us to decide to isolate and characterize antioxidized LDL antibodies by affinity chromatography with the use of oxidized LDL cross-linked to Sepharose. Antioxidized LDL antibodies were isolated from selected serum samples obtained from eight subjects. Seven of them (six patients and one control subject) had high levels of antioxidized LDL antibody during screening. The other subject, a healthy volunteer, had a low level of antibody. All purified antibodies contained IgG (of subclasses 1 and 3) as the predominant isotype and were primarily specific for oxidized LDL but showed some cross-reactivity with malondialdehyde-modified LDL and native LDL. Two of the purified antibodies cross-reacted with cardiolipin. We determined average dissociation constants for the antioxidized LDL antibodies purified from five individuals, which varied between 2.4 times 10-7 and 7.5 times 10-7 mol/L, whereas the average dissociation constant of rabbit hyperimmune anti-LDL antibody was determined to be 2.7 times 10-8 mol/L. In conclusion, we have purified human autoantibodies reactive with oxidized LDL that appear to be predominantly of moderate-to-low affinity and of variable cross-reactivity. The predominance of IgG1 and IgG3 antibodies is significant from the standpoint of potential pathogenicity, since these two subclasses activate the classic complement pathway system and have the highest binding affinities for Fc-gamma receptors on phagocytic cells.
CC Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Metabolism - Lipids 13006
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Metabolism
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS; IMMUNOGLOBULIN G; LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
Hominidae
Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ANSWER 8 OF 160 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1998:257615 BIOSIS

DN PREV199800257615

TI Production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies to oxidized LDL.

AU Choi, Kyungho; Lee, Hyun Soon; Chung, Hong Keun [Reprint author]

CS Dep. Biochem., Seoul Natl. Univ. Coll. Med., Seoul, South Korea

SO Experimental and Molecular Medicine, (March 31, 1998) Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 41-45. print.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 9 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 1998

AB Oxidized low density lipoprotein (LDL) seems to take a part in atherogenesis through direct interactions with macrophages, endothelial cells, and smooth muscle cells, and is thought to participate in renal glomerular injury. For the purpose of illustrating the role of oxidized LDL in the human diseases, monoclonal antibodies were developed and characterized, recognizing oxidized LDL-specific epitopes that do not exist on native LDL. LDL was oxidized by the incubation with CuSO4, and used as immunogen. Splenocytes from the immunized mouse and mouse myeloma cells were fused to produce hybridomas, which were screened for the secretion of oxidized LDL -specific antibodies. Immunoblot analysis and binding affinity assay showed that these monoclonal antibodies recognize malondialdehyde-conjugated peptide epitopes.

CC Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
Immunology - General and methods 34502

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
endothelial cells: circulatory system; macrophages: blood and lymphatics, immune system; smooth muscle cells: muscular system; splenocytes: blood and lymphatics

IT Diseases
renal glomerular injury: injury, urologic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
oxidized low density lipoprotein; LDL [low density lipoprotein]

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
atherogenesis; binding affinity assay: analytical method; immunoblot analysis: analytical method

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
mouse
SP2: mouse myeloma cell
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

ANSWER 8 OF 160 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1998:257615 BIOSIS

DN PREV199800257615

TI Production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies to oxidized LDL.

AU Choi, Kyungho; Lee, Hyun Soon; Chung, Hong Keun [Reprint author]

CS Dep. Biochem., Seoul Natl. Univ. Coll. Med., Seoul, South Korea

SO Experimental and Molecular Medicine, (March 31, 1998) Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 41-45. print.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 9 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 1998

AB Oxidized low density lipoprotein (LDL) seems to take a part in atherogenesis through direct interactions with macrophages, endothelial cells, and smooth muscle cells, and is thought to participate in renal glomerular injury. For the purpose of illustrating the role of oxidized LDL in the human diseases, monoclonal antibodies were developed and characterized, recognizing oxidized LDL-specific epitopes that do not exist on native LDL. LDL was oxidized by the incubation with CuSO4, and used as immunogen. Splenocytes from the immunized mouse and mouse myeloma cells were fused to produce hybridomas, which were screened for the secretion of oxidized LDL -specific antibodies. Immunoblot analysis and binding affinity assay showed that these monoclonal antibodies recognize malondialdehyde-conjugated peptide epitopes.

CC Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
Immunology - General and methods 34502

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
endothelial cells: circulatory system; macrophages: blood and lymphatics, immune system; smooth muscle cells: muscular system; splenocytes: blood and lymphatics

IT Diseases
renal glomerular injury: injury, urologic disease

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
oxidized low density lipoprotein; LDL [low density lipoprotein]

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
atherogenesis; binding affinity assay: analytical method; immunoblot analysis: analytical method

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
mouse
SP2: mouse myeloma cell
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates